

Gerrit Smith to Susan B. Anthony

things else to peril them. It is, then, a very plain duty that we ask Government to discharge, when we ask it to suppress dram-selling. Let Government do this its simple duty, and the friends of temperance will then be able to do what shall be lacking to save the land from being destroyed by intemperance. Would that this division of the labor

you, notwithstanding your conceded abilities and virtues, and merely because you are a

Resolutions Adopted at the Anti-Colonization Meeting on the 11th Instant.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society commends itself to our continued execrations, because among other execrable reasons why it came into being was, that it might force from the country the free colored

people to afford greater security to the holding their brethren in bondage; because it has fostered hate, prejudice, and caste in the lands to the detriment of the colored man; because it has murdered, willfully, thousands of our race by sending them to Africa to get rid of them, under such circumstances as was at most certain, with its knowledge, to cause premature death; because it has been a fraud; while it has pretended to be philanthropic, it has been eminently mercenary, the fact being, that not 124 per cent. of the immense sum-

money it has lately begged from the people, under the pretense of sending colored men to Africa, has been expended in sending colored men there, it having said at its last anniversary meeting (when it refused to be questioned) that black men must go to Africa, because the climate is fatal to white men, at the same time saying within a very "few miles of the Liberian boundary a most salubrious climate prevails," and that white men live in Africa, near families there, and

to not dread the climate; and farther, because it has used large sums for traffic, to build magnificent stores and dwellings in this country, in supporting here a retinue of decrepid white persons to traverse the country as agents under the guise of being concerned in colonizing and evangelizing Africa; because it has been to the American conscience a snare; because it has aided persons in their last moments in producing the allusion that God may be

blinded or propitiated as to a life of injustice affecting the colored race, by leaving a legacy to benefit Africa, as they supposed, through this society; because it has fostered in its wards the Americo-African in Liberia, a dishonorable caste feeling, the outraging, and brutalizing of the natives, disregard of the decencies of civilized life; because it has fostered, in the language of the most learned Liberian, Prof. Blyden, "a nation of mendicants subsisting on the charity of the whites."

Resolved, That America, our native land, our home, the abode of civilization and progress, of railroads and telegraphs, with a climate genial to us, claims our first consideration, as being dearer to us than other lands; and that if the American Colonization Society, with its President, is honest in its declaration of regard for Africa, we suggest the eminent propriety of its members, with their cultivation and their means, going to Africa and her people.

Resolved, That we see in the brutal treatment which Fred Douglass has, because of his race, just received in Minnesota, the effect of the teaching of the American colonization, which is, that colored men ought not to be respected in the United States, and that this galling outrage is but an additional pressing reason why this Congress should, before adjourning, pass Charles Sumner's bill supplementary to the civil rights bill.

Whereas John B. Syphax was elected on the Grant and Wilson ticket clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Alexandria,

Virginia, and quailed as such; and whereas, in open and shameful violation of law, in the face of the President and Congress, and under the very shadow of the national capital, Judge R. H. Cocke, of the said County Court, removed Mr. Syphax evidently because of his color, and placed his defeated Democratic opponent in his office, thus ignoring the people's will and reversing and spurning that principle which gave us on the 6th of November Grant, Victory, and peace.

Resolved, That we petition the Congress of the United States to pass the bill introduced in the Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner to secure all citizens in their rights, or such other laws as will guard that sacred protection which the Constitution affords.

Resolved, That as westward the course of empire takes its way, it would be far more in accordance with Christianity, civilization, and enlightenment for the people of the

United States to encourage the wealth found in the muscle of the people of Africa to come to this land of progress as well for their own advancement as for the improvement of the African race.

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THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DEBTS.—A letter addressed to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer by John Benjamin Smith, suggests that the English people should begin to make provision for paying their own

total debt, which amounts to about \$4,000,000,000. The reduction of the American debt is cited by the sanguine Mr. Smith as an example which England might easily follow. "The noble efforts of our race in America" are held up as an incitement to Englishmen at home to mend their ways and to pay their obligations; and several illustrative facts are adduced in order to show how the United States became independent of the mother country. The railway interest ex-

cially is described as a case in point; not a mile of railway was made in America until after railways in England had become an established success, but now we have 70,000 miles of rail, and England only 10,000; when American railways were first built, they were worked with English coal or with wood, but now they are all worked with American coal; and American coal is now cheaper than that which is produced in England. So the Chancellor's correspondence goes on.

cite instances and to draw conclusions; deeming it the shame of England that she makes no effort to pay more than the interest on her gigantic debt, while the go-ahead Americans pay their interest and a part of the principal with despatch.

THE LATEST THING IN IRON PLATING.—If Mr. J. Callis Browne, of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, is right, the struggle for

completely between cannon and iron plating is virtually at an end. That ingenious gentleman contends that vessels of ordinary size can be constructed to carry iron armor three feet in thickness, and that, in addition, these craft will ride smoothly on the sea, carry no waves before them, and possess great rapidity, with remarkable steadiness and staunchness. All these advantages are to be gained by a new form of hull, and, to show how the thing may be done, Mr. Browne has con-

structed and entered in the club above mentioned, of which Prince Arthur is Commodore, a schooner of eighty tons on the new model. No trial of its qualities has yet been made, but the builder is so absolutely confident of success that the British public, with a few exceptions, look upon the matter as already accomplished. The vessel is to be tested some time this month, and then "we shall see what we shall see."